GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS

Published Weekly by

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(The National Geographic Society is a scientific and educational Society, wholly altruistic, incorporated under the Federal law as a non-commercial institution for the increase of geographic knowledge and its popular diffusion. General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.)

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Photograph by Clifton Adams

A PRE-POTATO IRISH CULTURE REAWAKENS IN "EIRE"

The new constitution adopted by the Irish Free State in 1937 reinstates the Gaelic tongue as an official language and selects the Gaelic name *Eire* for the country. This Gaelic revival harks back to the proud days when Ireland was a shining spot of culture in barbarous Europe, with artists, bards, scholars, and saints as examples to benighted neighbors. This was centuries before South America sent Ireland the white potato, that foster child which contributed so generously in good years to the support of old Erin, but which, in years of crop failures, caused some fearful famines (Bulletin No. 5).

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

The Geographic News Bulletins are published weekly throughout the school year (thirty issues) and will be mailed to teachers in the United States and its possessions for one year upon receipt of 25 cents in stamps or money order (in Canada, 50 cents). Entered as second-class matter, January 27, 1922, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized February 9, 1922.

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Teruel Comes into Spain's Headlines

TERUEL, scene of a surprise attack by Government forces in eastern Spain, is of little importance in peace time. Teruel's chief significance is its location on one of Spain's more important railroads. This railway connects the Madrid-Barcelona line with the east coast line, extending from Barcelona to Valencia.

An Insurgent spearhead-advance down this line for months has menaced Valencia-Madrid-Barcelona communications.

Before the war, Teruel was a rather quiet little market town of about 13,000 population. It is pleasantly situated in a wooded plain 150 miles east of Madrid on the left bank of the Guadalaviar River, which, by the time it reaches the Gulf of Valencia to the southeast, has changed its name to the Turia.

Where "Lovers of Teruel" Lived

Surrounding the town rise fissured, barren red hills, which have been covered with zig-zag entrenchments and sandbag forts and pillboxes in recent months.

In the old part of the city crumbling brick buildings are ranged along narrow streets and encircled by medieval walls. Outside the walls spread modern suburbs.

In the past, Teruel's name has been more closely associated with Venus than with the war god, Mars. Preserved in the cloisters of its Gothic church of San Pedro are the mummified bodies of Juan de Marcilla and Isabella de Segura, the celebrated "Lovers of Teruel," who died of grief in the 13th century when they were separated. They have been commemorated by a number of Spanish poets, and by bas reliefs in the town.

A 16th century cathedral dominates the town's buildings, and its chief engineering feature is an aqueduct built in the same century by a French engineer.

Capital of Teruel Province

The city is capital of the mountainous province of Teruel, which is about half the size of Maryland and has a population of more than a quarter of a million. It is one of the three provinces into which the ancient kingdom of Aragon was divided. The other two are Saragossa and Huesca.

The province produces materials for almost any type of clothing for which Spaniards might ask except those made of cotton (illustration, next page). Sheep grazing on hills provide wool, and in the valleys flax, hemp, and silk are also produced, as well as saffron for dyeing. Cattle furnish hides which find their ways to tanneries in the capital.

Canals carry water from the Guadalaviar River to irrigate gardens in the valleys where grain and fruits are grown. Wine, cheese, and oil are manufactured in small factories. Other resources are sulphur, lead, coal, and iron.

Note: Additional photographs and descriptions of Spain will be found in "We Escape from Madrid," *National Geographic Magazine*, February, 1937; "Turbulent Spain," October, 1936; "Palette from Spain," March, 1936; "Montserrat, Spain's Mountain Shrine," January, 1933; "Madrid Out-of-Doors," August, 1931; "Pursuing Spanish Bypaths Northwest of Madrid," January, 1931; "Seville, More Spanish than Spain," "On the Bypaths of Spain," and "Barcelona, Pride of the Catalans," March, 1929; and "From Granada to Gibraltar," August, 1924.

See also in the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS: "Barcelona, State and National Capital," week of November 22, 1937; "Asturias, the Wales of Spain," week of October 18, 1937; "Oviedo, Watchdog of Spain's Northern Mines," week of March 15, 1937; "Valencia, Now Spain's 'Spare' Capital," week of February 8, 1937; "Cádiz, Spain's Mystery Port Since Europe's Dawn," week of February 1, 1937; "Málaga, with a Climate for Loafing but an Eye for Business," week of January 25, 1937.

Bulletin No. 1, January 10, 1938.

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Photograph by C. Ed. Boesch

NEW SCENERY FOR PEACE DRAMA IN GENEVA

Last year the new Palace of the League of Nations received delegates into an imposing modern Council Chamber, surrounded by Titanesque murals. Scenery shifted also among the delegates, with changes in membership. Paraguay withdrew February 24, after having given two years' notice of her intention to do so. Egypt was admitted May 26. Italy gave notice December 11 of intention to withdraw, which will become effective two years after filing (Bulletin No. 5).

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Tsingtao: Once German Pride of the East

MILLION-DOLLAR cotton mills sacrificed on the altar of the war gods, foreigners menaced as Chinese cripple their own city to hamper Japanese invasion, cruisers of the United States Navy protecting Americans in a Chinese port—such was the entry of Tsingtao into the news from the Orient.

This important northern port had been peaceful in comparison to Shanghai. Modernized, with a strong foreign tinge, Tsingtao is located in the province of Shantung, where the Japanese own much property.

Japanese interest is not new to the port of Tsingtao. While Germany was busy in Europe during the World War, the city, then under a 99-year lease to the German Government, was occupied by the Japanese until hostilities in Europe ceased.

City of Ups and Downs

Facing the Yellow Sea, on the southern coast of the eastward-reaching Shantung Peninsula, Tsingtao has been a city of ups and downs since it was founded, long before the Christian era. It has been from time to time a provincial capital as well as a sleepy fishing port.

During the early part of the last century the city suddenly awakened to its commercial importance, and its Chinese inhabitants made some improvements to attract new industries, and more population. The old walls of the city, built for protection before modern war implements were developed, seemed to groan as buildings and people pressed against their foundations for more room. Germany, in 1898, saw the city as a great port, a "German Hong Kong,"—hence the 99-year lease.

Even with this new development, however, Tsingtao was still somewhat ancient. Its streets were typically oriental, narrow and winding, with alleylike byways running from them in all directions.

Germans Made It Modern Port

The German lease was eight years old when the harbor was opened to foreign trade. In the meantime several thousand Germans had moved in. Low, flimsy buildings were torn down or cleaned and strengthened. Many new buildings were constructed. Straight streets and wide boulevards, some of them flanked by shade trees, were laid out. New water and sewage systems were constructed. Granite piers were built out in the harbor, which had been dredged and marked so that ocean-going vessels could dock and discharge or load cargoes with modern equipment.

When the World War broke out, Tsingtao had not only become a modern commercial Titan along the Chinese coast, but its splendid beaches and new hotels made it a vacation resort for many residents of the various foreign colonies in the Orient.

Today Tsingtao is not the German Tsingtao. The Germans blew up its forts and demolished many other mementos of their occupation. Japanese airmen did some damage with airplane bombs before Kaiser Wilhelm's soldiers were captured and sent to Japan as war prisoners.

In three decades which Tsingtao has spent under oriental ownership, much of

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Photograph by J. Ortiz Echagüe

GAY OLD TRADITIONS CONTRAST WITH GRIM NEWS TODAY

Teruel lies in a region where celebrations have been among the jolliest, fiestas most joyous, and costumes most colorful. This flowered brocade gown from Valencia is typical of the dress of this eastern area. The young Valenciana's shawl, with glittering spangles appliquéd in flower patterns, is edged with lace to match that on her apron. A tall gilded comb adds to her height and chic. The horse, with somewhat less éclat, wears a headdress and "shawl" of pompons and bells.

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Spectacles Staged by 1937 Skies

AMERICANS are becoming more and more "sky conscious." Public attention on the day sky, during 1937, was focused by expeditions which had to seek romantically inaccessible places from which to observe the total eclipse of the sun of June 8.

To study this unusually long solar eclipse, the National Geographic Society cooperated with the U. S. Navy in sending scientists with elaborate equipment to tiny Canton Island in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. Major A. W. Stevens made aerial photographs of the eclipse spectacle at an altitude of 25,000 feet above the coast of Peru for the Hayden Planetarium-Grace Eclipse Expedition. Astronomers from Cook Observatory and Franklin Institute studied the solar phenomenon from the decks of the *S.S. Steelmaker*.

Data collected by these expeditions with spectrographs and special cameras were being studied in a half dozen laboratories as the year drew to an end.

Only Visible Comet Was Nearly Tailless

An annular eclipse of the sun, visible only in far-western United States, occurred on December 2. A partial eclipse of the moon, visible generally, preceded it on November 18. In July Mount Wilson astronomers recorded the third largest group of sunspots ever photographed.

The night sky during 1937 was glorified for astronomers by a series of eight comets, of which only one, the relatively tailless Finsler, was visible to the naked eye.

Dr. James Robertson, U. S. Naval Observatory, reported a new correction to the theory of the motion of the moon. The path is apparently controlled by three forces, one having a cycle of 28 days, one of 11 to 13 months, and a third of about 70 years. Dr. Robertson's predictions of the moon's schedule in the June eclipse were substantiated by the National Geographic Society-U. S. Navy Eclipse Expedition.

The first positive indication that vast groupings of suns in the Milky Way may be connected with one another by gravity, forming independent suborders within the galaxy, was announced from Harvard University.

Size of Universe Disputed

Whether the universe expanded, contracted, or remained the same in size during the year depends on which school of thought you choose to follow. All three theories were discussed. Professor Albert Einstein announced a new theory which affirms that planets pull each other out of their courses by waves which move at the speed of light. This "gravitational wave theory" was said to lend support to Einstein's theory of relativity.

Advances in physical equipment for inspecting the stars included the completion of the steel mounting and the beginning of the grindings of the face of the mirror for the 200-inch reflecting telescope to be placed on Mount Palomar, California. A camera with the speed of f:0.59, believed to be the fastest in the world, was used with Mount Wilson's 100-inch telescope to photograph spectra of nebulae 30,000 times fainter than any star visible to the eye alone.

A traveling telescope, built so that Cornell University scientists can follow

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the German aspect has been overshadowed by the result of Japanese and Chinese influence, yet Tsingtao still is one of China's leading ports for that country's extensive foreign trade.

A railway links it with the interior and the important Peiping-Nanking line at Shantung's provincial capital, Tsinan.

It is one of the nearest Chinese ports to Japan, which lies directly across the Yellow Sea, and is even closer to the Japanese-controlled peninsula of Chosen (Korea).

Since Tsingtao's return to China, only three Chinese ports remain under European rule: Kwangchowan, which is French; Macau, Portuguese; and Hong Kong, British. All of them are on China's southern coast.

Note: See also "The Rise and Fall of Nanking," *National Geographic Magazine*, February, 1938; "Landscaped Kwangsi, China's Pictorial Province," December, 1937; "Changing Shanghai" and "Peacetime Plant Hunting Around Peiping," October, 1937; "Grand Canal Panorama," April, 1937; "Approach to Peiping," February, 1936; "Coastal Cities of China," November, 1934; "Capital and Country of Old Cathay," (duotone insert), June, 1933; "From the Mediterranean to the Yellow Sea by Motor," November, 1932; "Cosmopolitan Shanghai, Key Seaport of China," September, 1932; "Raft Life on the Hwang Ho," June, 1932; "How Half the World Works," April, 1932; "The World's Greatest Overland Explorer," (Marco Polo), November, 1928; "Ho for the Soochow Ho," "The Geography of China," "Life Afloat in China," and "New China and the Printed Page," June, 1927; and "Farmers Since the Days of Noah," April, 1927.

Bulletin No. 2, January 10, 1938.

Photograph by Alexander Stewart

HOT WORK FOR THE COOLIE ICE MAN OF TSINGTAO

With his burden lashed to his wheelbarrow, the oriental ice man shows one way in which the high living standard of foreigners affects the low living standard of the Chinese laborer. Foreign influence has been more or less dominant in the port of Tsingtao since Germany seized the adjacent territory in 1897 and in 1898 obtained a 99-year lease. Japanese and British forces wrested it from German hands in 1914. Japan relinquished control to China in 1922.

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Dominica "Drifts" to Windward

THE British island of Dominica, of the Lesser Antilles, has shifted over from being Great Britain's southernmost among the Leeward Islands to being Britain's northernmost among the Windward Islands.

The transfer, however, has left Dominica firmly moored to the same volcanic base, still the midway link in a 700-mile chain of islands sweeping from Puerto Rico to South America around the east side of the Caribbean Sea. The change was only a matter of administration, and the act of Parliament which moved the management of Dominica from the Leeward to the Windward group did not tamper with geography (map, next page).

Dominica was so named by Columbus, because he discovered it on Sunday—*Domingo* in Spanish. It should not be confused with a larger, more northerly neighbor, the Dominican Republic, on the island of Hispaniola.

Once Set Aside for Native Caribs

With almost twice the area of Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts—about 300 square miles—Dominica is a land of lofty, forest-clad ranges and numerous streams. An anecdote that has survived four centuries tells how Columbus, to demonstrate Dominica's ruggedness to the Spanish queen, crumpled up a sheet of parchment, and tossed it on a table before her. Grand Soufrière, with its two craters—home of a boiling lake and spouting springs—testifies to the volcanic origin of the land.

After Columbus' arrival in 1493, the Spanish, perhaps frightened by stories of cannibalism, attempted only casual colonization. First Europeans to settle seriously were the French in 1632. The empire-conscious British soon followed; but later, by treaty, the two countries assigned Dominica to the native Caribs. Settlers, however, continued to arrive from both France and England. Troubles arose between the foreign groups, and little thought was given to the welfare of the Caribs. Until 1805 the island changed from French to British hands several times.

Natives and their customs are in little evidence on Dominica today. A settlement of about 400 so-called Caribs—the majority being of mixed negro blood—is all that remains of the aborigines. European influence is predominant. A French *patois* is the language of the peasantry, but English is generally understood.

Land of Eternal Summer

Travelers to the West Indies return with stories of Dominica's charm. Its climate is that of eternal summer, with a varied but plentiful rainfall which threads mountainous country with rivers and irrigates the rich plains where grow many tropical fruits. Valuable timber covers the hillsides. This makes cattle-raising impracticable, but shelters plants and animals peculiar to jumbled jungles of the tropics.

One of the more spectacular plants is the epiphyte—original exponent of air-conditioning. Its orchidlike appearance belies hardy habits. Able to grow almost anywhere, since it is nourished not by soil but by air, it thrives on other plants, stumps, house-tops, and even on telephone wires.

"How's business?" in Dominica means "How do your lime trees grow?" Lime orchards have sprung up wherever the soil is suitable, and the fruit is the most important export. Fresh limes, pickled limes, lime juice (natural or concentrated), and lime oil are shipped all over the world. Coffee, oranges, india-rubber trees, spices, and tropical fruits are grown also in the fertile lowlands. Sugar's impor-

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clear night skies and move out from under clouds, was a novelty in the star-gazing field. The fifth planetarium to be erected in the United States—first for which the projection instrument was constructed within the country—was dedicated in November at the Museum of Natural History, Springfield, Massachusetts. The planetarium instrument cost only $12,000. Other planetariums are in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Los Angeles.

Note: See "Nature's Most Dramatic Spectacle" and "Eclipse Adventures on a Desert Isle," also "Machines Come to Mississippi," *National Geographic Magazine*, September, 1937.

See also in the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS: "Ghostly Comets Haunt the Skies," week of November 15, 1937; and "Eclipse Expedition Gathers Rich Harvest of Scientific Facts," week of October 4, 1937.

Bulletin No. 3, January 10, 1938.

Photograph by J. Baylor Roberts

ASTRONOMY GOES TO COLLEGE

So many colleges now teach astronomy, in response to more general interest in the subject, that "Observatory Hill" can now be found on almost any campus. In a pioneer observatory (above), erected at Mississippi University in 1859, students wait their turn to make heavenly observations through the telescope in astronomy classes, in which a fourth of the "Ole Miss" student body enrolled. Some outstanding steps in the progress of astronomy are occasionally reported from college observatories.

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Ballots and Edicts, Treaties and Armies Changed Government Patterns in 1937

MANY outstanding changes were registered during 1937 on the map of the world and in the relationships of nations, because of ballots, edicts, treaties, and force of arms.

Rise of the first corporative type of state in the Western Hemisphere, by edict of the President of Brazil; passing of large areas of China under control of the Japanese army; and the setting up of a new, democratized form of government for India's 350 million inhabitants were the most far-reaching changes of the year.

Two Kings Mounted Thrones

In Spain the war between the insurgents and the government forces has continued through the year with a steady loss of ground by the government. Málaga in the southeast fell before the insurgents in April. In the northeast Bilbao fell in June, Santander in August, and Gijón (last of the government strongholds in the region) in October. As the end of the year approached, the capital of Spain had been moved from Valencia to Barcelona, and headquarters of the insurgents, from Burgos to Salamanca. Considerably more than half of Spain was in the hands of the insurgents.

Two kings were formally enthroned during the year. In May, George VI was crowned and anointed as King of Great Britain and the Dominions, Emperor of India. In July, Farouk was "invested" as King of Egypt but was not crowned.

Plans for the division of Palestine into a Jewish State and an Arab State, with Great Britain retaining direct control of Jerusalem and other strategic places, were proposed during the year by a British commission, and even approved by the League of Nations Mandates Commission. But it caused such rioting in Palestine that further steps have been delayed.

Autonomy for Alexandretta

Near by, rival claims of Turkey and France for control of the Sanjak of Alexandretta in the northwestern corner of Syria were carried to the League of Nations. There an agreement was reached to set up a semi-autonomous Sanjak of Alexandretta (with both Arabic and Turkish as official languages) inside the Republic of Syria, which is to be formed when France relinquishes its mandate over Syria in 1939.

The special regime in upper Silesia, a region awarded partly to Poland and partly to Germany at the end of the World War which has been supervised for 15 years by a commission of the League of Nations, came to an end on June 15 and the two parts reverted without restrictions to Poland and Germany.

A new constitution, adopted for Ireland by a general vote of the citizens, July 1, created the "Republic of Eire," headed by a President elected for seven years. The constitution is concerned only with internal affairs and makes no mention of relations with the British Commonwealth of Nations. On December 14 the Free State Parliament voted to recognize the King of Italy as Emperor of Ethiopia and to send an envoy to Rome.

Germany abolished the free-city status of Lubeck, once head of the powerful Hanseatic League. The city, by this change, became a part of Prussia. Other changes in Germany included removal of Cuxhaven, 64 miles from Hamburg, from control of the latter Free City (Cuxhaven thus becomes a part of Prussia); addition to Hamburg of two suburbs, Altona and Harburg-Wilhelmsburg, formerly a part of Prussia; and relinquishment by Prussia of Wilhelmshaven to Oldenburg in exchange for the tiny province of Birkenfeld which was entirely surrounded by Prussian territory.

A vote of Estonian citizens, registered during the year, changed this corporate state back to a democratic form of government, beginning January 1, 1938.

Great Britain and Portugal agreed in February on a division of islands in the Rovuma River, which forms the boundary between Tanganyika Territory and Mozambique in eastern Africa.

Final agreement on the boundary between Colombia and Panama, parts of which had been in dispute for more than 30 years, was reached by an exchange of notes between the two countries early in December.

A pact was signed December 10 in San José, Costa Rica, by representatives of Nicaragua and Honduras, pledging the two countries to settle peacefully their boundary dispute.

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tance as an export has decreased with the development of lime-growing, but it is still shipped along with cocoa, coconuts, bananas, and rum.

Town life centers around Roseau, the capital, and Portsmouth, chief landing and taking-off place. Although small, these towns account for much of the island's total population of about 35,000. Roseau's French cathedral and bishopric preserve a slice of Dominica's history. Portsmouth is too busy with its lime exports to think of the past.

Note: Material for a project on Central America and the islands of the Caribbean is contained in the May, 1928, *National Geographic Magazine*. See: "To Bogotá and Back by Air," by Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, with 96 illustrations. The small map below may be supplemented by The Society's large wall Map of "Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies," issued as a free supplement to the December, 1934, issue. Additional copies may be obtained from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographic Society, at 50c paper, and 75c linen, postpaid.

Additional articles with illustrations and information on the Caribbean islands are "Crossroads of the Caribbean," September, 1937; "Hunting Useful Plants in the Caribbean," December, 1934; "Skypaths Through Latin America," January, 1931; "The Haunts of the Caribbean Corsairs," February, 1922; and "The Dream Ship," January, 1921.

Bulletin No. 4, January 10, 1938.

Drawn by A. H. Bumstead

THE CARIBBEAN SEA IS STUDDED WITH LITTLE ISLAND WORLDS

Dominica is one of the Caribbean islands which Col. Charles A. Lindbergh threaded like beads on a necklace in his 9,500-mile Latin American tour to Bogotá and back by air exactly ten years ago. The island, almost in the center of the Lesser Antilles arc, has had its government transferred from the Leeward to the Windward Isles. Its near neighbors are French islands, and its new British governmental associates are Barbados, Saint Lucia, Grenada, and Trinidad.

Two changes occurred in the League of Nations membership (illustration, inside cover).

A trade treaty between the United States and El Salvador, signed February 19 went into effect May 31. A similar treaty, with Costa Rica, became effective August 21.

In July, Turkey, Iran, Iraq, and Afghanistan signed a pact of mutual non-aggression.

At home, Nebraska inaugurated on January 5 a legislature consisting of a single chamber, in place of the lower and upper "houses" which represent the legislative branch of all other State governments in the United States. Vermont and New Hampshire reached an agreement as to their joint boundary line along the Connecticut River, disputed for more than a century.

The former capital city of the Virgin Islands, St. Thomas, had its name officially changed in February to Charlotte Amalie. Greece's foremost seaport, known for years as Salonika, became officially Thessaloniki on July 13.

Italy recognized the independence of Manchukuo November 29. Japan and El Salvador are the only other nations that have given recognition.

New Constitutions for Brazil and India

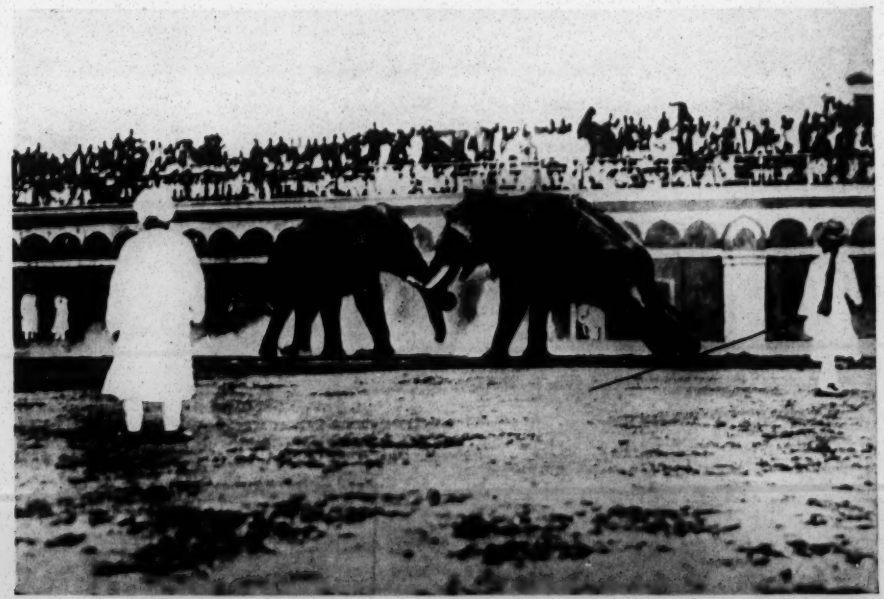
The new constitution for Brazil, proclaimed by presidential edict November 10 (and subject to popular vote) strengthens the central government at the expense of the states. The President is to serve six years. Neither the lower nor the upper house of the new Parliament is to be elected directly by the people.

Under the new constitution in India, which went into effect April 1, the eleven provinces and more than 600 native states send delegates to a Congress or Parliament of two houses which legislates on federal matters for all India. Each province has an elected governor and legislature, and each native state retains its prince or rajah and its existing form of government.

Other important changes brought about at the same time were the setting up of Burma as a self-governing country independent of India; and the establishment of Aden, at the southern tip of Arabia, as a Crown Colony. Aden was previously governed from India.

On October 29, a new "Inner Mongolian Nation," consisting of the former Chinese provinces of Suiyuan and Chahar, was set up under Japanese auspices. The new state is headed by Prince Teh, Mongol chieftain, under protection of the Japanese army. Organization of a "provisional government of all China" was announced under Japanese auspices in Peiping December 14. Executive, legislative and judicial councils composed of Chinese members were set up and the former Chinese flag of five colored bars was raised.

Bulletin No. 5, January 10, 1938.



Photograph by Keystone-Underwood

ELEPHANTS' HOMELAND NOW HAS A CONSTITUTION

India, where elephants both work and play, in 1937 put into operation a constitution which controls the government of one of the largest countries in the world. This modern document applies to areas still in the elephant-power age, where trained pachyderms furnish transportation, traction, and even "bull fights," like that in Baroda pictured above.

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